



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

OF THE 14th DECEMBER, 1895.

INTERESTING
SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

POLLAK v. O'SHEA.

In the Supreme Court, at Shanghai, on the 9th instant Mr. George Jamieson, Acting Chief Justice, heard a motion by the defendant in a libel suit then pending in which a Mr. Ignatz Pollak is the plaintiff and Mr. Henry O'Shea, Editor and Proprietor of *The China Gazette*, the defendant.

Mr. H. Browett and Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, for the defendant. *The China Gazette* gives the following report of the hearing:—

At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Wilkinson said:—May it please your Lordship, I appear in support of a motion on behalf of the defendant. The motion is:—

That the petition be dismissed without any answer being required of the defendant, or in the alternative, that the petition be amended by the plaintiff, and that until such amendment all proceedings in the suit be stayed on the following among other grounds:—

The petition discloses no libel.

The petition discloses no libel on the plaintiff.

The petition does not identify the plaintiff with any of the persons referred to in the words complained of.

That motion is brought under Rule 43 of the Rules of this Court and also under the general rule with regard to embarrassing the pleadings.

Mr. Ellis—What section is that?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is Rule 43. "Defence on ground of law.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established—that is the allegations of fact and no others,—"Yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him."

The Rule then goes on to say: "On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time." I will ask your Lordship for the first of these alternatives, that is to dismiss the petition on the grounds that I shall set out. I shall cite Rule 40: "Defective petition—where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of these Rules, the Court may either on application by a defendant, or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied." Then there is Rule 27: "The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations." I say the petition is defective in that respect, and I shall now proceed to read it, and under the rules of the Court at home anything embarrassing must be set right. The petition is:—

(1).—The plaintiff is an Austrian subject residing at Shanghai in the Empire of China.

(2).—The defendant is a British subject residing at Shanghai aforesaid and is the Editor and Proprietor of a newspaper called *The China Gazette* which has extensive circulation in Shanghai.

(3).—On the 3rd of October of the present year, the defendant printed and published or caused to be printed and published in his said newspaper an article headed or entitled "Reckless Newspaper Slanders." The said article contained false and malicious words and statements of and concerning the plaintiff and libels upon the plaintiff calculated to hold up the plaintiff to public odium and contempt. The following are the libels complained of

"Reckless Newspaper Slanders."

3a—"The unfortunate clerk's exposure is the work of a revengeful contemptible little Polish Jew, who in spite upon the firm which recently discharged him, and out of malice against the telegraph Clerk who was friendly with the members of that firm alleged that the Clerk was in the habit of giving the contents of telegrams to the firm."

3b—"In the same issue the following words:—At the Police enquiry before Consul Bock to-day the Clerk admitted that he had spoken about telegrams that passed through his hands while being entertained at tiffin or dinner by the principals in the firm who obviously employed their hospitality to extract useful secrets from their foolish guest but like shrewd business men they paid nothing for the information to their unfortunate dupe who has been ruined through his own indiscretion coupled with the spite and other unpleasant characteristics of the informer."

(4).—In consequence of the publication of the said libels the plaintiff has been and is greatly prejudiced and injured in his credit and reputation and has incurred public odium and contempt.

The plaintiff claims Tls. 5000 S.S. damages. The plaintiff therefore prays

1.—That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff forthwith the said sum of Tls. 5000 S.S.

2.—That the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

3.—That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require and this Honourable Court may deem necessary.

Mr. Wilkinson, continuing:—Now it will be seen that we have in paragraph 3 a statement that false and malicious words were written "of and concerning the plaintiff," but then when we come to look at the words themselves, we find that five, or six persons possibly, are referred to and that there is nothing in the petition itself to identify the plaintiff with any one of these persons. The first person mentioned in what is called "the slander," is what is called "the unfortunate clerk." Now, is the plaintiff "the unfortunate clerk?" There is nothing to show he is. The next person is a "revengeful contemptible little Polish Jew," and again there is nothing to show the plaintiff is the Polish Jew referred to. The next is "the firm," but the petition does not say the plaintiff is a member of that firm; and then there is mentioned a reference to "The telegraph clerk," who may or may not be "the unfortunate clerk," but at all events he seems to be distinct from "the Polish Jew." Then, we have in paragraph 3b, "the members of the firm," and then we have "the informer," who may or may not be any of the people referred to above. In the first paragraph we have three persons, who must, so far as any meaning can be given to the words at all, be absolutely distinct. These three are the clerk, whether the unfortunate clerk or the telegraph clerk it is the same, the Polish Jew, the firm and the members of the firm and there is no identity between any of these. Now the Rule with regard to the identification of the plaintiff is laid down very distinctly. "The defamatory words must refer to some ascertained or ascertainable person, and that person must be the plaintiff." That is *Odgers' Law on Libel and Slander*, second edition, 1890. In *Starkie's Law of Libel and Slander*, third edition, page 360, which was published in 1869, we find: "And so also where the libellous matter charged does not, on the face of it, appear to relate to the plaintiff, although previously averred to be published 'and concerning the plaintiff,' and innuendo is necessary to show in what way it relates to the plaintiff." That is, as I have said a Standard book, although published in 1869, and it is necessary to see whether that rule prevails at the present moment or not. In *Cunningham and Mattison's Precedents and Meetings*, published in 1878 we find:—"But not only must the defamatory matter be alleged to be published, to be false and to be malicious, it must also be alleged to be spoken of and concerning the plaintiff. The plaintiff seeks damages in respect of an injury done to his right of reputation. It may well be that the defendant is the author of a most abominable libel; but unless the plaintiff avers and proves that the defamation has reference to him, and is a reflection upon his character, he makes out no case. Hence the necessity for averring, as is always done, that the words complained of were spoken, etc., and published 'of the plaintiff' or 'of and concerning the plaintiff,' and the necessity of this averment is only dispensed with where the libellous matter itself manifestly points out and applies to the plaintiff. But the necessity of strictly identifying the plaintiff with the defamatory matter does not end with the phrase of the general averment. In the body of the pleading the full text of the libel or slander is set out, and here it is the duty of the pleader wherever it is necessary, to interpolate an averment, or an innuendo, as it is called, connecting the plaintiff with any statement which, on its face, may not seem already to apply to him, but which was intended to apply to him. Instances of this innuendo will be found in the text." That was in 1878, and here is the very latest book on libel and slander, *Odgers*, which is the leading text-book, second edition, published in 1890. On page 531 occurs the passage: "Remember, however, that the presence of such introductory averment will not cure the omission of proper innuendo." I say in this statement there is no innuendo, and there is nothing to show who the plaintiff wishes to be identified with—the Polish Jew, the clerk, the firm, the informer, or the telegraph clerk. That is almost too clear to justify me in troubling your Lordship with further argument and the point is whether you will allow an amendment and whether, if it is allowed, dismiss the cause as showing no libel. Of course until I know who is the person the plaintiff wishes to be identified with, or identifies himself with, I cannot deal, except under the alternative, with the libel, and I do not think I ought to go fully into it and ask whether there is a libel in "Polish Jew," or whether it is the plaintiff who is referred to, that is any libel in itself; or whether I ought not to take up all the possible alternatives.

His Lordship—Perhaps it would be better to deal with this point first, and then, if it is desirable to go on with the other matters you will be at liberty to do so.

Mr. Wilkinson—The point I make is that, however it be amended, there is no libel, taking the whole thing as set out, with the simple addition of identifying the plaintiff. I would say that there is no libel. I wish to take your opinion as to whether it discloses any libel at all.

His Lordship—Mr. Ellis, will you please direct your attention to what Mr. Wilkinson has said, that you failed to identify the plaintiff with any of the different people who are mentioned in the alleged libel set out? The point is whether you ought not to have added the words, "meaning the plaintiff," after the description of some of the different people referred to.

Mr. Ellis—May it please your Lordship, I submit that I was not obliged to draw my petition in any other way than I have done. I do not consider that it was necessary to name the plaintiff, and I would just like to call your attention to one case, the case of the Australian Newspaper Company *versus* Bennett, one of the House of Lords Appeal Cases. In that case the plaintiff was not named; he was only referred to in this way:—"According to the Market Street evening Annals both Kenneth and Maclean won

the boat race yesterday." It was a case on appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales (case cited).

His Lordship—Was an innuendo not set out in the pleadings?

Mr. Ellis—I am going to deal with the question of innuendo later on. I would submit it is not necessary to do more than what has been done, and I would refer you to *Odgers on Libel*, page 567, where under the heading "Proof that the words referred to the plaintiff," occurs the passage "If the libel does not name the plaintiff there may be need to show who was meant."

His Lordship—We have not got to that yet. All that Mr. Wilkinson says is that for his information you ought to say which of these three men was meant, or add the words "meaning the plaintiff" after the description you say applies to him. Then he will know with certainty who is meant.

Mr. Ellis—I say there is sufficient identification because the petition avers that the defamatory matter was published concerning the plaintiff.

His Lordship—If the plaintiff is the Polish Jew you ought to say so and then we would know where we stand; that is all. When you come to trial you must establish by evidence that the Polish Jew was in fact meant to be the plaintiff. On the fact of it I do not think you can get over that difficulty because it so happens that the paragraph does refer to more than one person, and you must show exactly which of these persons is the plaintiff. It is simply adding the words "meaning the plaintiff."

Mr. Ellis—Do I take it you are of opinion that the petition ought to be amended with regard to these words? If so I won't trouble you with further argument on the point.

His Lordship—Perhaps you will say which of these persons you do mean?

Mr. Ellis—The words are "the work of a revengeful, contemptible little Polish Jew."

His Lordship—Will you add "meaning the plaintiff?"

Mr. Ellis—Very well, my Lord.

His Lordship—And in the second paragraph?

Mr. Ellis—"But like shrewd business men they paid nothing for the information to their unfortunate dupe, who has been ruined through his own indiscretion coupled with the spite and other unpleasant characteristics of the informer." The words "coupled with the spite and other unpleasant characteristics of the informer" refer to the plaintiff.

His Lordship—I think you must amend the petition in so far as adding the words "meaning the plaintiff" after these words.

Mr. Ellis—Very well, my Lord. I wish to address you now with regard to the point of innuendo; I submit it is not necessary for us to state any innuendo in this case.

His Lordship—There is no innuendo possible as far as the words go. "Contemptible little Polish Jew" is as plain as could be, and the only question is, do they mean the plaintiff, and to that extent you must amend the petition. Now, Mr. Wilkinson, will you leave the matter drop there?

Mr. Wilkinson—Assuming the petition is amended, and these words are put in, does that disclose a libel upon the plaintiff? The reference "to unpleasant characteristics" I think we may dismiss on the spot. Everybody has got unpleasant characteristics. I am sorry to say I have got some myself that I am aware of, and the only question is whether the word "spite" alone is a libel. With regard to the rest I do not think I ought to trouble your Lordship by going into details. I ask you to decide now, once and for all, whether there is or is not a libel. By going into it I shall have to show something more than is necessary to show here, in order to prove that it cannot be a libel on the face of it; but sitting as you are now without any directions having been given with regard to trial, I think you can deal with the question whether it is a libel and a case for a jury to decide. Another point is, whether in any case, taking the whole of the circumstances of the case together, the plaintiff ought not to have his suit now dismissed; or whether he ought to be allowed to make out a better case. The words evidently refer to some legal proceedings; there are comments upon them, and of course there can be no libel in the heading. I submit there is no substantial libel on the plaintiff and that we ought not to be called upon to go into the case. There are two questions, whether if it were before a jury they would call it a libel, or whether now, taking the case broadly, you ought not to dismiss it and save us from further answer.

Mr. Ellis—Do you wish me to address you on the point, my Lord?

His Lordship—No, I think not. I am quite unable to agree with Mr. Wilkinson. I think as it stands *prima facie*, there is matter to go to a jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—Very well, my Lord. That is all I asked you to decide.

His Lordship—I think as it now stands it must go to trial. The plaintiff is entitled to amend the petition by putting in those words and under the circumstances I will leave the costs to be costs in cause; I am bound to say I think it is a slip more than anything else, and you have asked for a great deal more than I can possibly give you.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then the order will be that the petition be amended, proceedings in the meantime to be stayed, and that the costs be costs in the cause? ~~costs in cause~~

His Lordship—Yes.

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [105]

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T. JACKSON,
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Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [129]

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Intimations.

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Intimations.

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THE MOORING BUOY at the GAP ROCK having DISAPPEARED, Masters of Vessels are requested to keep a look-out for it and pick it up if seen. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery and delivery at the Harbour Office.

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Harbour Department,
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Shanghai, 22nd November, 1895. [1633]

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1895. [754]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Bore; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively supplying FILTERED WATER.

Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
STEAM WATER-BOAT Co.,
15, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1895. [1727]

LEVY HERMANOS.

AND AT
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO AND PARIS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Also
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

Notice of Firms.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRY from the Colony, Mr. GEO. L. TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. MCCONACHIE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1895. [1708]

NOTICE.

MY Brother Mr. EDMUND HUMPHREYS, my Son Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Mr. HARRY BUCK and my Nephew Mr. JOHN AMBROSE YUPE have this Day been admitted into PARTNERSHIP in my Firm of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1895. [1672]

NOTICE.

MR. BUDROODIN MOOLLA NOORODIN being about to proceed to Bombay, Mr. ABDULABHY JOOSAB is Authorized to Sign and Conduct the Management of My Firm here and in China from This Date.

JAFFERHOY LUDHABHOY CHUTTOO.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1711]

Today's
Advertisements.PRESEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1750]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST DECEMBER, 1895.

FIELD BATTERY.
No. 111.—DRESS—TUESDAY, 17th inst., 5.30 P.M., Headquarters, Squad Drill, Plain Clothes.

WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., 5.30 P.M., Kowloon Dock, Squad Drill, Plain Clothes.

FRIDAY, 20th inst., Headquarters, 9 P.M., 7-pr. Gun Drill, Plain Clothes.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
No. 312.—JOINED—Gunner A. BEVINGTON, joined 10.15 a.m. and assigned Corps No. 156.

FRIDAY, 20th inst., 9 P.M., Gun Drill, Plain Clothes.

SIGNALING CLASS.
No. 114.—TUESDAY, Headquarters, 5 P.M. FRIDAY, Kowloon Dock, 5.30 P.M.

NOTICE.
Applications from Gentlemen desirous of joining the Corps should be sent to VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, where a copy of Regulations, &c., will be sent, and any information afforded.
By Order,
L. A. C. GORDON,
Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1756]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship
"GERDA,"
Captain J. Ehlers, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1757]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1761]

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CHEKTOO, HANKOW, NINGPO, CHINKIANG, KUKIANG, and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Steamship
"CHINGPING,"
Captain Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1745]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LA FRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1759]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1704]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Company's Steamship
"TROCAS,"
Captain F. C. Barry, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1690]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship
"HOHENZOLLERN,"
Captain P. Wetlin, will leave for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1713]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN,"
Captain H. Supper, due here with the outward German Mail about the 19th instant, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1719]

Today's
Advertisements.

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the SEASON will be given in the CITY HALL THIS EVENING, at 9.15 P.M.

Major G. K. MOORE is the Soloist. MEMBERS who have not yet got their Tickets should apply for them not later than THURSDAY to Mr. R. T. WRIGHT, Hon. Treas., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or to JAMES A. LOWSON, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1734]

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE POOR CHINESE ORPHANS OF THE ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 16th December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

They request the presence of the Public in order to inspect the different NEEDLE and FANCY WORKS made by their Poor Orphans.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1760]

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

Visiting St. Knights are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEWPORT, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KAISOW,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underigned before Noon on the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1763]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 20th instant or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1734]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERMEABLE LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [1690]

Intimations.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

has just received FRESH SUPPLIES of

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERY

AND

DELICIOUS SWEETS,

of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY.

These include—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES

FATE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS

CARAMELS, FRALINES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATE,

NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,

METZ FRUITS,

ASSORTED TOFFEEES,

MIXED BONBONS,

FRY'S CHOCOLATES,

TANGERINE BISCUITS,

ORANGE PASTE, ORANGE ROLLS,

&c., &c., &c.

Together with the Latest Novelties in

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable as Seasonable Presents

for LADIES and YOUNG PEOPLE.

FRENCH

CONFECTIONERY and CONSERVES,

in Large Assortment,

from the BEST PARISIEN HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1895.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, at Chanoy House, Singapore, the wife of MAX PUTZACKER, of a son.

At 27, Queen's Road, Shanghai, on the 8th instant, the wife of Wm. KAY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. C. Champneys, M.A., WILLIAM COPE, to EMILY MARY, youngest daughter of the late Col. J. of Shanghai.

On the 2nd instant, at King's Hall, Hongkong, JULES EDWARD GERALD, youngest son of the late JULES ADOLPH CAUVIN, aged 17 months.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1895.

THE TRIUMPH OF MIGHT OVER RIGHT.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, a report of which appears in another column, especially merit the attention of the ratepayers of this Colony as showing how impossible it is for the Unofficials to make headway or do any good whatever for the taxpayers under present circumstances. To the Honourable C. P. CHATZ and his indefatigable Unofficial colleagues the thanks of all right-thinking citizens are due, for it is clear that they are manfully carrying on a desperate and well-nigh hopeless struggle against a crowd of Downing Street creatures (not to use any more forcible expression) who are sucking the life-blood out of this Colony and who are not allowed, and dare not, act like independent rational beings. They and the system of relentless despotism government which they typify, are, it is clear, mere automatons who care nothing for the rights of the people, who come here to "put in time" and retire on a pension at our cost, and who, whenever called upon by the head of the Executive, to do so, without hesitation sell the cherished birth-right of all free-born Britons—liberty of thought and freedom of speech—for a sickening mass of postage. This, in a measure, is what we think of these hirelings, but what they think of themselves is what the world will never know. They ought to be heartily ashamed of themselves, if there is any shame in Downing Street creatures, who are, from time to time, fisted upon the hapless ratepayers of this colony, over-taxed, down-trodden and tyrannically governed portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

Despite all that was said by the Unofficials the Military Malt was carried by an overwhelming official majority, as was every other vote opposed by the representatives of the people. We have neither time nor space to go into this matter thoroughly to-day and therefore leave this most unpleasant and un-British business for the present, leaving our readers to consider for a while how long this sort of thing—this hideous parody on 19th century civilization—shall be tolerated in this so-called free colony.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

TURKEY AND THE GUARDSHIPS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The British and Italian guardships have passed the Dardanelles.

M. de Nelidoff having appealed to the Sultan in the name of the Czar to avert the ultimatum of the Powers, the Sultan thereupon yielded.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

Four millions lire have been voted for extra expenses in Africa.

(From L'Assommoir du Tonkin.)

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PARIS, November 30th.

A Russian Squadron has arrived at Brest and been received with great cordiality. In toasting the union of the two nations the Russian Admiral said that the alliance between the two people was unbreakable, and that the peace of Europe was the object of their earnest desires.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, November 30th.

Soullignou, who is known to have been a party to the defalcations which have led to the arrest of the long-lost Arton, has been arrested and will be tried in this city.

THE CZAREWITCH.

PARIS, November 30th.

The Czar's condition is extremely critical.

(From Japanese Papers.)

THE LATEST KOREAN OUTRAGE.

SEOUL, December 1st.

A meeting of the foreign representatives was held to-day in the United States Legation.

It has been ascertained without doubt that General McE. Dye, and Rev. Mr. Underwood (Americans) and a few other foreigners participated in the recent disturbance, and evidence is being gradually discovered showing that still more were involved.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S EXTENSION SCHEME.

TOKYO, December 2nd.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on Sunday, when the proposed extension of the company's service to Europe, America and Australia was again discussed and unanimously agreed upon.

The preliminary arrangements are now being made, and it is proposed when these are completed to commence the service to Europe with six steamers.

A BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT.

SEOUL, December 2nd.

The death of the Queen is officially announced to-day. Preparations have been commenced for the holding of the State funeral.

MISSIONARIES AND POLITICS.

SEOUL, December 1st.

The French missionaries here are greatly displeased with the conduct of a Protestant missionary who is alleged to have been prominent in the most recent attack on the Palace.

COUNT INOUE AND THE EMPEROR.

TOKYO, December 2nd.

Count Inoue paid a visit to the Imperial Palace at 10.30 a.m. to-day, and gave His Majesty a detailed account of the position of affairs in Korea. The Count left the Palace shortly after 2 p.m.

THE "EDGAR" AT NAGASAKI.

NAGASAKI, December 2nd.

The British man-of-war Edgar has arrived here from Chemulpo.

(Special to *Stam Observer*.)

THE MEKONG DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, December 1st.

The negotiations between England and France as to the Mekong Question are at a complete standstill. Meanwhile the French have established a post of observation at a point about 60 miles from Mongin.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, December 1st.

The Chinese force in Yunnan has dislodged the French Garrison at Moungou. The reason for this action is not known.

MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, December 1st.

M. Laroche, Prefect of Haute Garonne, has been appointed Resident General in Madagascar, with M. Bonde, Secretary General.

IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, December 10th.

There was a large attendance of Immigrant shareholders at the meeting in the Shanghai Club yesterday, and a practical resolution was passed, to raise a subscription defence fund of 10 Mexican cents per share, or under 50 cents—allow, for the purpose of defending at law any shareholder attacked by the Attorney of the Liquidator. Any shareholder who was prevented by any cause from attending the meeting, is requested to send his name and the number of shares he holds to the Committee of the Immigrant Defence Fund, care of the Club, and his name will be added to the list of subscribers.—N. C. Daily News.

THE "EDGAR" RELIEF FUND.

Hongkong, December 14th.

Mr. F. F. RAYNE, the Hon. Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the above named fund—

H. E. Sir Wm. Robinson, £50

Thos. Jackson, Esquire, £50

Captain W. C. H. Hastings, £50

H. M. Mehta, Esquire, £50

S. S. Benjamin, Esquire, £50

Total to date, £225

This is a worthy object and we hope, therefore, to have the pleasure of reporting many more donations to such a much-needed relief fund.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Plover* arrived here from Canton to-day.

On Monday afternoon, at the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club will play 12th Company, S. D. R.A.; kick-off at 4.30.

According to a telegram received at Shanghai from Tientsin on the 9th, the war was then forming in the hands of the Peking and the river was expected to close in two or three days.

SEVENTEEN fine pigs, fit to kill for a wedding feast, lost their lives in a fire at Yau-mat last night, which consumed, in addition to the pigs, five matchboxes. There was no insurance on the property.

RE the Council meeting to-day the following is distinctly apropos:—

Truth crushed to earth will rise again. For the eternal years of God are hers, But error wounded withers with pain And dies among her worshippers.

Miss Annie May Abbott, the "Little Magnet" of Georgia, was to make her first appearance in Shanghai at the Lyceum on the 17th instant.

This young lady has been "touring" Japan for weeks past and finally wound up a successful season by using a Japanese paper for libel, claiming \$50,000 as damages.

THE A.D.C. are, says our Shanghai morning contemporary, indeed unfortunate; the disappointment of the public will be deep when it is known that owing to the illness of one of the leading artists, and other difficulties, the performance of *The Gondoliers* has been inevitably postponed until early in January next.

CAPTAIN Nils

In every way from the inhabitants of Hongkong. I have never come across such a well informed community, it has been acknowledged as a most enlightened community, and such a standard of intelligence could not have been maintained except by reading. With the Honorable Member of Council, I agree in this instance, and I believe that we have in our midst men eminently well qualified to render good service on a properly constituted Sanitary Board. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the Colony that the reconstruction of the Board should not be longer delayed. I submit that any of the correspondence between the Colonial Government and the Home Authorities, and other documents, including the reports of the Unofficial members on the subject should not be longer withheld but should be laid upon the table. I hope, the Government will deem it expedient to do so without further delay. The Council and the Community are now, after waiting twelve months, fully entitled to know what has been done. With a view to giving the Government an opportunity of replying to the points raised I trust that one of my Official colleagues will second *pro forma* this motion as was done by a former Colonial Secretary, Sir Geo. O'Brien, on a similar occasion.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—To give opportunity for discussion I second that motion.

There being no discussion the motion was put to the vote and carried by the Unofficials voting for the motion and the officials against.

His Excellency—I should be very glad to inform the members of the steps taken in the matter, as far as I am able, but until I receive instructions from the Secretary of State I am unable to do so.

REFORM.

On the next item "Colonial Secretary's Department, \$20,000" coming.

Hon. Mr. Whitehead said: I beg to move the reduction of this vote by the sum of \$300. My object in doing so is to submit, Sir, with every respect, that the Council and the community are now entitled to know what has been done by the Government in connection with the petition dated May, 1894, and presented to the House of Commons in March last praying for reform in the constitution of the local Government.

At the last meeting, the Council was informed that the matter being still under the consideration of the Secretary of State it would be premature to publish any part of the correspondence. The petition was signed by an overwhelming majority of the British residents, and by men representing very vast interests in the Colony. One of those who signed was Mr. Macintosh of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., a very able and a very far-seeing man. In a letter I recently received from him he says:—

"The Community will never rest satisfied until we have the management of our Municipal Affairs in our own hands."

Another of the signatories to the petition was Mr. Jackson of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who has rendered very valuable services to Hongkong. When the petition was drafted Mr. Jackson informed me that "he could not see how any independent man could resist the object of signing it." Sir, there is some reason to think that the Community's wishes in this matter have been thwarted by the Government. In fact, I have been credibly informed that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has openly stated that his elaborate memorandum on the subject has completely quashed the petition and all chance of its success.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—I rise to a point of order. Where did he get his information?

Hon. Mr. Whitehead—I have it from some of the leading members of the community.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—I challenge you to prove your assertions (cries of "names, names" from the Official).

Hon. Mr. Whitehead—I have it not only from leading members of the community but from prominent Government officials (cries of "names, names" were I to give the names I would cut myself off from ever again getting information. But they are excellent authority).

Hon. Colonial Secretary—I doubt that very much. Unhappily I deny that I have ever given expression to such views.

Continuing, Mr. Whitehead said:—I would direct the attention of the Council to the Parliamentary Report of 1894 more particularly to a paragraph thereon on page 7. The select Committee of members of Parliament when they enquired into Hongkong affairs recommended:—

"That a share in the administration of the ordinary and local affairs of the Island should be given by some system of municipal Government to the people."

If there was need for a Municipal Council 48 years ago, there is urgent pressing necessity for it now—and as the Imperial Government have decided to annex 17½ per cent of our municipal taxes in future for Imperial purposes. The Municipality of Shanghai is composed of business men, its government is of an exceptionally high order, excellent nowhere in the world, and only very seldom excelled. It has a history which has had amongst its business men men who have rendered the most eminently valuable and important public services. I refer to such men as Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Richard Rowett, the late Mr. Bulkeley Johnston, Mr. Wm. Kewick, the late Mr. Palmer Ryrie, and others of whom any community might justly feel proud. I sincerely hope the Government will reconsider this decision and will lay a copy of the report on the table. There cannot be anything in this to conceal, but should any mistakes have crept into them the sooner they are rectified the better. There being no second to this motion, it was dropped.

On the item "Medical Department, \$93,715" Hon. Mr. Whitehead again rose, saying:—I beg to move the reduction of this vote by the sum of \$300. I do so with great reluctance. Notwithstanding my old friendship with him, and my high appreciation of his long and valued services, I feel it my duty to direct the attention of the Council to certain remarks in the Colonial Surgeon's Report for 1894. They are as follows:—"As a compulsory member of the Board, words are insufficient to express my dissent at any way, being a part of it. As regards a Municipal Council I have no belief in the possibility of such an institution. The Community is too small and the conflicting interests of its members too great. I leave the Colony for a time with regret. The only thing I do not regret leaving is the Sanitary Board as a body, and I hope before I return there will be some improvement as to the individual members." I respectfully submit the remarks are of such a nature that they should not have been included in Report on the Department, and that they might well have been left unsaid. Far be it for me to suggest that Your Excellency should suppress any portion of Departmental Reports as was done by the Government here in 1876. But Sir, I think the Ratepayers should not be put to the expense of printing gratuitous and irrelevant remarks of the kind I have quoted.

There was no second to this motion and it was dropped.

On the item "Military Expenditure \$400,000" coming.

Hon. Mr. Chater said: as the Chairman of the Finance Committee has said, this item was not agreed to by the Unofficial members. A resolution was brought forward in the Committee and I then gave my reasons, so it is unnecessary for me to give them again. I now beg to propose the same amendment again. (Resolution read.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I beg to second that amendment, and in doing so I wish to enter my emphatic protest against an unjust, unfair and unreasonable exaction. When we heard that for the future only 17½ per cent of our revenue was to go toward the Military Contribution we were pleased, because we thought the 17½ per cent would be levied on the general revenue of the Colony and not include the Municipal Revenue as is the case in Singapore. But we were very much disappointed when we received the dispatch of the Secretary of State and found that we were wrong and that the entire revenue was to be charged with the exception of the surplus on land sales. To the Secretary of State's dispatch several reasons for this not being exempted are given.

The Hon. member then, taking up the reasons given by the Secretary of State, considered it unreasonable that the principal of exemption of Municipal Revenue from the amount on which the contribution was calculated should be done on account of details. Those were certainly matters which could have been settled by agreement. Further he thought it unjust that because the Colony of Hongkong was more compact, and the expenses of Government was less, this colony should be the heavier taxed on that account. He further pointed out that the several institutions such as water-works, markets, etc., from which a heavy revenue was secured, had all been built with money borrowed by the colony, on which the Colony had to pay interest, and from the revenues of which a sinking fund had to be formed. He thought it very unjust that because the Colony had been enterprising enough to go in for these establishments they should be the more heavily taxed. Instead of being able to devote the proceeds to decreasing the Colony's debt we had to pay an increased military contribution. For these reasons he seconded the amendment.

Hon. Mr. McConachie said—Your Excellency, Sir, I beg to rise in support of the amendment proposed by the senior unofficial member. When a few years ago our Military Contribution was increased in one bound from \$20,000 to \$40,000 per annum, we protested that the amount was excessive and unfair. We also protested against any sum which might be called upon to pay being included in the account of our income being entirely in silver. In answer to our protest and in order to settle these "excess questions" we are made what is termed a fair offer, viz., 17½ per cent on our entire revenue, less premium on Land Sales. The offer is certainly a very fair and safe one, as I shall shortly prove, for the Home Government, but it is quite the contrary for this Colony; and I hope it may not be accepted. If honorable members will kindly refer to page 3 of the Estimates it will be there found that the revenue, less premium on Land Sales, for 1896, is estimated at \$2,218,366, and 17½ per cent on that sum makes our contribution \$388,215, and if we take this latter sum at exchange 2/11 it will give \$41,247,161.10. In other words, in answer to our earnest appeal for some relief we are called upon to pay \$41,247,161.10. It is perfectly clear that the Government has taken advantage of the Colony's bound to go on increasing, and in consequence more and more revenue must, in proportion, be raised by increased taxation to meet the increasing expenditure, and the larger our revenue the more we will have to contribute to the war chest, and herein is to be found the safety of the offer made, from the Home point of view. The military contribution in itself we hold is more than the Colony can afford to pay, but to it is added a further demand for Barrack Works made upon us of \$1,133,335, or say \$445,178.66 to be spread over yearly payments of about \$44,000 for the next ten years. Is there to be no finality to these demands made upon us, and is the large sum the colony had to pay for building the Forts already forgotten?—surely so large that the colony has to negotiate its first loan in order to be able to pay them. In the charge upon our Public Debt will be found a strong argument why all municipal rates should be excluded from the 17½ per cent contribution. At page 7 of the Estimates we find that for 1896 we have to pay no less a sum than \$131,559.64 for interest and sinking fund during next year, and as the sinking fund is only charged for six months the balance of the year will be greatly increased in the following year to 78½ per cent. \$131,553 is equal to \$23,021.77, and this other sum would pay interest and sinking fund on \$550,000, and by that sum our debt is increased by our Military Contribution, and all future public works will be increased in like proportion. It is therefore surprising that we are alarmed and protest? No, and we mean to continue to protest as those smarting under a feeling of injustice know how and what we can do to fair treatment which is our due and which in the end I feel sure will not be denied us. All we ask for is terms the same as have been offered to Singapore, and surely that is not too much.

During the delivery of this speech, which was written, the Hon. Colonial Secretary called the Hon. member to order for reading his speech. The Hon. member answered that he must refer to his notes as he had to quote so many figures.

Hon. Mr. Whitehead—Some three or four years ago, when the military contribution was raised from twenty to forty thousand pounds, the Colony was urged to meet the rise before the garrison was increased. At that time the unofficial members protested as they are doing now, and on the 10th March 1891 I said:—

"The proceedings of the Imperial Government on the question are characterized by reason, or equity. I submit they are arbitrary and unjust. In my opinion they are calculated to impair the good Government and must tend to weaken and impair the allegiance and alienate the good will towards the mother country of one of the most loyal of Her Majesty's Colonies. There is a distinct breach of faith on the part of the War Office, and a glaring violation by the Imperial Government of a solemn agreement of its own framing and deliberately entered into. It might be well for Her Majesty's advisers to bear in mind that, as stated in the Singapore Council the other day, loyalty is a hardy plant that requires and demands a fair field and no favour, and that under injustice loyalty withers. Against such unconscionable doings and such serious injustices to the taxpayers of Hongkong as is now contemplated I feel earnestly and most emphatically protest. Possibly the Government could not carry this vote if all the official members vote in accordance with their convictions on this subject, but whatever their opinions may be they are allowed no choice in the matter and will be required to vote as Government directs them."

These remarks are as applicable to-day as they were then, I thoroughly understand the position of the official members, and they have my sympathy. They have to vote as they are instructed. But the vote which they are asked to pass to-day will sound the death knell of the colony, and I protest against such with all my power.

Honorable E. R. Billies said—Your Excellency—I propose arrangement of charging of 17½ per cent on the whole of our revenue is so injurious, so absurd, as to convince me in my belief, that no body of men could be found in the world who would accept it. However, under the circumstances, I beg to point out an alternative. When the contribution was fixed at \$40,000 per annum it was to be paid in sterling, and in 1891, when the first of these sums was remitted home, exchange was high and the amount was about \$65,000. Now

the last contribution, paid early this year, reached to near \$37,000, an increase of some \$18,000. Had exchange remained stationary we should have been content to go on paying the \$40,000, as we then agreed with our eyes open, but the sudden decline in silver and the consequent augmentation of our military contribution caused an outcry and agitation to get the payment fixed in silver. The result of the movement is that, under the proposed arrangement to pay 17½ per cent of our whole revenue, we are now called upon to hand over \$388,000, a sum actually larger than we have even paid before. We have asked for bread and the Imperial Government offer us a stone. Under the circumstances will it not be advisable to revert to our old system of paying the contribution in gold? (Cries of "No! No!" from the Unofficials). By adopting this course we should not only avoid the last increase of \$17,000, in the amount, but we should retain two contingencies in our favor—namely, the possibility of a rise in exchange and that of an increase in our revenue. Both of these contingencies will all counts, regard as highly probable of realization, in the natural course of events, and in a few years we might even be in the position of having only \$254,000 to pay, as in 1891. On the other hand, if we adopt the method suggested of making the contribution a percentage on our revenue we may by and by be expected to hand over half a million of dollars yearly to the War Office. Laughing, and "hear hear" cries, "Oh! Oh!" I think we are within our rights in asking to be allowed to revert to the system of paying in gold, since the percentage proposal emanated from the Straits Settlements and not from Hongkong. With regard to the demand made upon the Colony for money already spent in barracks, etc., I think it is unreasonable for the War Office to come down upon us for a vote without any previous settlement of the manner in which it was to be applied. (The Hon. Colonial Secretary here reminded the speaker that the Council was informed of this "call" in 1890.) It is unfortunately only too true that we are powerless to effectively resist the dictation of the War Office, but there surely is no need to treat the Colony so cavalierly as to spend the money first without reference to us and then to simply present the bill for payment. It is excruciating to have giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. I have put forward this suggestion to revert to the payment in sterling in the hope that it may be permitted, as I regard it as an alternative in every sense preferable to accepting the percentage proposal.

His Excellency—I should like to say a few words in explanation of my position in this matter. While I very much regret that the Secretary of State has not seen fit to meet your views, still I must regard the despatch as containing definite instructions to the Government—not from the Secretary of State alone, but from the War Office and Treasury as well. This is part of a great Imperial question, the details of which are not, unfortunately, all known to us. I have laid all the papers on the subject before you without reservation, I have forwarded memoranda which do not contain your efforts to the best of my abilities (applause). I must ask you to pass the vote pending what can further be done. I shall have great pleasure in forwarding the report of the members in the Finance Committee and in the Council to the Secretary of State, and in any manner I can aid you I will do so. But I must ask you to pass the vote to-day (applause).

The item was then put to the vote and carried by a majority of one. The Unofficials again voting against, and the Officials for.

On resuming, the third reading of the bill was proceeded with, Mr. Chater again objecting, and causing a vote to be taken. The Ordinance was finally passed by the vote of the Officials, the Unofficials unanimously opposing it to the end.

Mr. Chater—As the vote is now passed, I beg to give you notice that the Unofficials will hand your Excellency a memorial to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, asking him to reconsider the whole matter, and we ask your Excellency's favourable consideration in forwarding it.

His Excellency—I shall be very glad to do so. Hon. Colonial Secretary—With regard to the insulting vindictive remarks of Mr. Whitehead—

Hon. Mr. Whitehead—I must protest. Hon. Colonial Secretary—I repeat the statement. There is absolutely no truth in the statement made.

Hon. Mr. Whitehead—I have the statement from 12 influential members of the community and from officials of the Government.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—I repeat they were from irresponsible persons, and were vindictive, untrue and untrue.

The following two bills were then read a third time and carried.

The Bill entitled *An Ordinance to amend The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance of 1890 and 1891 (Nos. 80 of 1890 and 18 of 1891)*.

The Bill entitled *An Ordinance to authorize in certain cases judicial investigations into the causes of fire*.

This finished the hollow mockery of passing bills in a constitutional manner.

His Excellency—As we are all entitled to the Christmas holidays, I now adjourn the Council until this day next month.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held this morning at 10.30, in the Council Chamber. Present all the members of the Committee.

The Chairman (Hon. the Colonial Secretary)—General notice will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Finance Committee it was decided to recommend all the items on the Appropriation Bill with the exception of one—the Military Contribution. It was decided to hold a further meeting of the Finance Committee to-day in order to afford the Unofficial members an opportunity to explain their views on that subject. I shall now have much pleasure to hear what the Unofficial Members have to say. I think the matter will be best brought forward if I put the item to the vote. Those in favour of recommending the item be passed please say "aye" (no voices). Those opposed say "no" (no answer). The item is—

Mr. Chater—No! Sir—The question which is now before us is one that has engaged a good deal of our attention every year when it has been brought up. When it was proposed that the military contribution should be raised from \$20,000 to \$40,000 exchange was comparatively high and the amount to be paid in dollars by this Colony was therefore not excessive, consequently the vote was passed without much difficulty. But ever since the exchange has been steadily falling, and it only needs to look at the sums we have paid for the years between 1891 and 1895 to see how this burden has increased—a burden against which we have constantly protested. The result of our representations was that the Colonial Office reconsidered the matter, the outcome of their deliberations being that the Crown Colonies should be called upon to defray this contribution by paying a certain fixed percentage of their revenue. In the case of Singapore and Ceylon the percentage was fixed at 17½ per cent—a far larger one than is expected from any other Crown colonies but even between these two there is a notable difference, in as much as in the former the Municipal revenue is exempted from this tax, while in the latter colony it is

proposed to include it. We have brought this to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but apparently without avail, as will be seen from his despatch which is now before us, and moreover we are given to understand that it is intended to pass this vote as it now stands without any modification, whether the unofficial members like it or not, by means of the Official majority. Let me point out that, though we have always maintained that the contribution was too large for the Colony to afford, and that therefore we have been driven into debt to meet the expenses for what are essential to us, namely our public buildings, and have further thereby been prevented from proceeding with the erection of other necessary buildings, some of which are urgently needed, yet now if we pay what is demanded of us, namely 17½ per cent, on our gross revenue, we shall actually be contributing more than the equivalent of \$40,000 at the average rate of the year. Thus, this new plan, instead of proving to be any relief to the Colony, simply increases our burden which will grow vast more onerous as the Colony expands, and our revenues are thereby augmented. Again, referring to the debt contracted of which I have spoken, surely as H. E. Justly stated in his despatch, it is only equitable that the first charge on the revenue we derive from the buildings we erect by means of these borrowed monies, should be devoted to their upkeep, the payment of the interest on the loans, and the forming of a sinking fund by means of which they may hereafter be liquidated. This appears so obvious that it seems surprising that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should have absolutely ignored this argument in the despatch which we are now dealing with. When I come to the argument he uses in justification of his refusal to entertain our demands, I must say that I do not find them very cogent. He simply seems to raise points of detail which do not affect the principle we advocate. In our letter to you of the 3rd August which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by H. E. the Governor we did not enter into the question of the amount of our municipal revenue, nor of the items of which it was to be composed. Matters of detail, such as whether the pawn brokers and spirit licenses are to be included in general or in municipal revenue, could be easily adjusted between the Home and Colonial Government without in any way affecting the principle by which we stand, namely, that our municipal revenue, like that of Singapore, should be exempted from this tax, and devoted to our own local requirements. I now come to another charge on the revenues of the Colony which I may safely say is virtually a further increase of the military contribution to the extent of \$200,000. The Government of which the Imperial Government has decided that we shall pay one third. This means an extra contribution from us over and above the 17½ per cent. We are paying on our gross revenue of \$400,000 per annum for the next ten years, or a total cost of \$4,000,000. What besides we may have to pay, if the political situation becomes more critical, and we are called upon to provide quarters for an increased number of troops, and to pay even as it is, it is readily seen from the figures I will propose to give you what a heavy load of taxation the Imperial Government is laying on this Colony by means of the military contribution and its concomitants.

In 1890—\$20,000 or \$121,897
1891—\$40,000 or \$245,211
1892—\$40,000 or \$245,211
1893—\$40,000 or \$245,211
1894—\$40,000 or \$245,211
1895—\$40,000 or \$245,211
Total.....\$2,000,000

In 1896—17½ per cent on gross revenue exclusive of land sales as estimated by the Colonial Secretary \$388,000. This being a larger than the largest we have yet paid. Add for Barrack Service.....40,000

Total.....\$428,000
on a gross revenue of.....\$2,418,366
as estimated by the Colonial Treasurer.....744,130

Leaving.....\$1,674,236 or over 27 per cent instead of 17½ per cent.

With these remarks, I now propose the following amendment:—

That this vote be reduced to 17½ per cent of the General Revenue exclusive of land sales, and that the Municipal Revenue be exempted from this tax, and that the amount of the Military Contribution be reduced to \$20,000 per annum.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I beg to second this resolution.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead said—In his Excellency's opening address he asked the Unofficial members to vote "the sum provided in the estimates subject to such further representations as they may hereafter have to make, and to such modifications as may hereafter be made." This we cannot do. We have not forgotten the fact that Light House shipping were increased or just doubled in 1890 from what they had formerly been so as to provide for the cost of Gap Rock Lighthouse, etc. When the Government was reimbursed it was understood that the old scale of Dues was to be reverted to, but the Government has been repaid, and there is, as yet, no word of reducing Light Dues to their former level. Hongkong has been allowed to be treated by the Government as the third shipping port in the world, and there is no doubt an enormous mail traffic. It often happens that two mails leave here in one day, and one or two arrive. There is no accommodation in our Post Office for the handling of such vast mail traffic. It is totally unsuitable and absolutely inadequate. The Post Office is a disgrace to the Colony, and I should strongly recommend the Sanitary Board officials to inspect it on a busy day. I report world in all probability condemn it on sanitary grounds. The Supreme Court House and Land Office are in a terrible condition. Absolutely unsuitable, so old, and so bad as to be practically beyond repair. The Harbour Master's Office is no better, and is unworthy of the Colony. In the Estimates now before us I see on page 44 that against item No. 33 the cost of maintaining the Government and Municipal buildings is estimated at \$554,000. They cannot be proceeded with owing to want of funds, and must be kept in abeyance. Our Municipal rates are derived largely from productive public works, and the said works have been built with borrowed money, which has been repaid by the net earnings of the first charge upon the net earnings of the productive public works built with borrowed money is clearly the interests on the borrowings, and contributions to a Sinking Fund for the ultimate redemption, and repayment of the relative loans. It would be fair and reasonable that the Colony should be allowed to use the balance of the net earnings from this source for the payment of a share of the cost of administering the Government, and of constructing further necessary public offices. The Military Contribution fixed upon some years ago at \$40,000 is payable in gold, and with exchange over on the decline, the burden has grown heavier and is now excessive. Yet, instead of getting relief from the new arrangement, the burden is to be increased. The Imperial Government proposes to annex 17½ per cent of our Municipal revenue for Imperial purposes, and make us pay a share of the cost of Barrack accommodation required for Imperial troops, not Colonial troops. This is

a most arbitrary and inequitable proposal, and must have been arrived at under some misconception. If enforced it will cause the most grave injustice to the future welfare of the Colony. We have a just right to claim and insist that the Colony's contribution should be, as in Singapore, in a fixed ratio to annual revenue less municipal rates and land sales. The Colony should not be called upon to contribute towards the cost of Barracks as the increased garrison is required for Imperial purposes, not Colonial needs. 17½ per cent on the revenue less municipal rates and land sales ought to be a fixed charge upon the Colony in full of all contribution to Imperial purposes. Singapore has been placed on this basis, while Ceylon is asked to pay only 7½ per cent, and Mauritius 5 per cent. Certainly do not think we have been treated with justice in this case, and think we must protest and do all in our power to have our wrongs righted.

Hon. E. R. Billies said—Mr. Chairman—Having made a full statement of our case in our letter to you of the 3rd of August last, and after the remarks which have fallen from the Hon. members of the Council, I feel I have very little to say in support of the resolution that has just been proposed and seconded. I have perused the despatch of the Secretary of State with much regret as it seems to me to indicate not so much inability as an indifference to meet the views of the Colonists in any way. Had the right hon. gentleman merely made exception to certain portions of the revenue which were regarded as Municipal, and deducted these from the portion we have asked to have exempted from the proposed 17½ per cent to be levied as Military Contribution, in all probability the Council would have unanimously been content with such a compromise, but he simply insists on the percentage being levied on the whole revenue without any exception. I cannot regard this as equitable when compared to the treatment accorded to the Straits Settlements, which, as the producing Colony, is naturally in a better position to pay a steady contribution than this non-productive island. The revenue of this Colony is drawn almost entirely from municipal taxes and taxes (which I am sorry to see there is a tendency to increase) on the trade of the port. I confess I am surprised to find the present Secretary of State, whose special policy was supposed to be the promotion of the trade of the Colonies, adhering to a demand proposed by the Colonists, to increase a tax which is calculated to cripple the revenue and indirectly arrest the Colony's progress. I know that from the dictation of the Secretary of State there is no appeal and all that remains for us, the Unofficial members of Council, is to protest. By my vote, therefore, I propose to record my sense of what I cannot but believe is an injustice to the taxpayers of the Colony. With these remarks I support the amendment.

The resolution proposed by Hon. Mr. Chater was then put to the vote. The five Unofficial members voted for it, and the six Official members against. Lost by one vote!

The item as it stood, \$440,215 to the military contribution, was then put to the vote, the six Official members voting for it and the five Unofficials against. It was thus recommended by the Committee by a majority of ONE.

In the Chairman's report on the subject, in bringing up the report of this Committee, I understood it to be the wish of the Unofficials that I should inform his Excellency the Governor that it was passed by the Official members. In that case I think it will be best to inform his Excellency that the resolution was put and lost by the Official vote. That, gentlemen, is all the business before the Committee.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' VARIETY CLUB.

A very enjoyable Smoking Concert was given by the R.E. Variety Club in the S. M. Boat shed, Wellington Barracks, last night. Both the sketches, "Barney's Mistake" and "Out of Place," were of a most ludicrous character and the entertainment on the whole was everything that could be desired, which was perceptible by the way in which the audience was kept in a roar of laughter and constantly applauded. The efforts of the Club, which were specially worthy of notice, for the manner in which he rendered the comic songs "Twinkle Twinkle" and "The Bobby in the India rubber shoes" were screamingly funny. Sapper Stanton, too, did very well indeed but the song rendered by him has been repeated so many times here that it is becoming rather too well known.

On looking into consideration the fact of the Club having formed within the past few months under great difficulties, too many trials cannot be bestowed on the energetic members who undertake and brought it into existence. The scene painting therein, which was executed by members of the Club, is highly creditable, and altogether the Club is one which should be loyally supported for it does no harm, while, on the contrary, the entertainments given therein afford healthy amusement and recreation to many a weary soldier deriving somewhat of relief from his far-away life of very fragmentary rest.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Mr. Edith George in his *Weekly Share List* issued at noon to-day states:—

Business during the week has been rather slack. Share rates have not changed much. Hongkong and Shanghai rates were weak for cash shares, and a small sale at 18½ per cent. prem. and a re-sale at 18 per cent. prem. for 31st instant, was reported. The market has, however, stood a bit in sympathy with a higher London quotation (4½ to 5d.) and a fair demand for time shares at 18½ per cent. prem. for 31st January, at 18½ per cent. prem. for 31st March, and at 18½ per cent. prem. for 31st May. The closing cash rate is "18½ per cent. prem. buyers." Nationals are on offer at \$38.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—A small lot of Unions has changed hands at \$200, but more shares are on offer both locally and from the north. China Traders found investing buyers at \$75, and more shares might be placed at that figure. North-China Insurance Co.'s shares have been placed and there are sellers at \$120. 22½ per cent. continues in demand at \$120, but no shares are forthcoming, and I hear that the Shanghai rate has advanced to \$122. Canton found buyers at \$119 and further shares are wanted; the transfer books of this Company close from the 18th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. Straits have been done at \$25 per share, and a few more are offering.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong continued in demand, and a fair amount of business, mostly to Shanghai, has been done at \$160 to \$165 to \$162½, market closing steady. Chinas have been dealt to a moderate extent at \$88, \$87½ and \$87 and close steady with small buyers at the latter rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been keen at \$24, \$23½, and \$23, and close firm with buyers at \$23½, and small sellers at \$24. A small sale at \$23½ for 31st instant. March next has also been arranged, but I consider this over the market rate. Indo-China have been bought by Shanghai at \$27 and more shares are wanted. China and Manilla have changed hands at \$71. Douglas are evidently being sold downward, and close holders having forced the market with \$24, and sales have

been effected at \$24 and \$23, while shares are obtainable now at \$22. I expect a slight reaction after all these shares have been placed. China Mutuals are weaker, and several parcels are offering at quotations, but holders refuse to part with preference shares, unless buyers take the usual proportion of ordinary shares as well.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars have been reported at \$11½, \$11½, \$11½ cash, also at \$11½ for 31st instant, the stock closing firm at \$11½ cash. Lots neglected.

MINING SHARES.—Pensions have been sold at \$5 to \$6 for ordinary, and at \$7 to \$11.80, and \$16 for preference shares; the former are on offer, while the latter could be placed at last quotation, i.e. a small extent. Charbonnages unchanged. New Balmorals have been done at \$3 and \$2½, closing with sellers at the lower rate, while buyers could be found at \$3. The first annual meeting, called for to-day, has been postponed till 28th instant. Jubilee champagne owners at \$3 and \$3½, and there are shares offering at the higher rate, but buyers at the lower figure. Raube are wanted at \$3½, but sellers seem to stick out for \$4. A telegram from Raube, dated 3rd instant, says that the rough cleaning up of battery yielded 1,700 ounces of amalgam, estimated quantity of stone crushed being 1,400 tons, and that prospects remain unchanged. This result is equal to nearly 600 ounces of gold, or say about \$2½ dwt. to the ton.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares have sold quiet, and only a few shares changed hands at 147 per cent. prem., but at that rate there are buyers. It will be remembered that at the last general meeting I suggested to the Directors the advisability of sub-dividing the existing shares, and a circular has now been sent round by the Directors to the Shareholders asking an expression of opinion on this subject. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and Godown Company's shares changed somewhat at \$48 and \$48½ per share, closing firm with buyers at the latter rate. Nothing has been done in Whampoa or New Amoy Dock shares.

LAWYERS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company's shares found buyers at \$68½, also at \$68 and \$66 for small lots. Kowloon Land and Buildings Company's shares have been enquired after, resulting in sales at \$16 to \$17, and shares are wanted now at the latter rate. West Point has been done at \$10½ and \$10½, and Humphreys Estate and Finance Company's shares have been placed at \$24 to \$25 per share.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been done at \$108 and \$17 and a few shares are offering at the latter rate. A. S. Watson & Co.'s shares found buyers at \$12, but more shares are on the market; an extraordinary general meeting will be held on the 28th instant to confirm the proposed resolution (attention to Articles of Association) passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 13th instant. Hongkong Electric has been done at \$61 and a few are offering at that rate. Geo. Fenwick has been sold at \$102 and \$104. Hongkong Ice Company's shares have been placed at \$95 and a few further lots are obtainable. Hongkong Brick and Cement Company's shares sold at \$7; I hear that the management of this Company is likely to pass into other hands shortly. Daily Press yearly meeting will be held on the 27th instant; transfer books closing from to-day till 27th instant; the report has not yet been published, but I hear that the accounts will show a credit balance of, say, about \$100,000 on profit and loss account, and that it has been decided to recommend a dividend of \$1 per share (10 per cent. per annum). Campbell, Moore & Co.'s are in demand at \$3, but Bell's Amboise are offering at \$20, although a good dividend is likely to be paid only next year. Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's shares sold in Shanghai at \$14.40.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Tacoma (Hankow) to-morrow.
English (Kaitum-Hind) 16th inst.
India (Kaitum-Hind) 17th inst.
German (Sachsen) 19th inst.
American (Copeland) 19th inst.
American (Copeland) 20th inst.
American (City of Rio de Janeiro) 27th inst.
Tacoma (Tacoma) 4th prox.

THE O. & S. S. Co.'s chartered steamer *Evangdiah*, with mails, etc., left Yokohama for Hongkong this morning.

THE P. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, etc

Amusements.

PROGRAMME
OF THE
ORGAN RECITAL
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
UNION CHURCH,
BY
MR. GEORGE GRIMBLE,
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1895,
AT 5.45 P.M.

- 1—(a) Air a la Bourée..... G.F. Handel.
- (b) Largo from "Xerxes"..... Ch. Gounod.
- 2—Tenor Solo, "Ave Maria"..... Ch. Gounod.
- 3—Largo from the Piano-forte..... Beethoven.
- 4—(a) "Berlioz's Ch. Zehn" from "Substant"..... Bach.
- (b) "The Kings" from the "Peter"..... Cornelius.
- 5—Andante Sostenuto..... Edward Ballois Op. 20, No. 3.
- 6—Sonata Solo, "Clare" to "Ch. Gounod."
- 7—(a) Processional Hymn to "Lefebvre."
- (b) Sketch originally written by "R. Schumann."

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC
CLUB
WILL GIVE
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
ARTHUR W. PINFOLD'S Popular Farce
"DANDY DICK"

THURSDAY, 26th December, 1895.
SATURDAY, 28th December, 1895.
Commencing each Evening at 8 P.M. precisely.
Messrs. C. H. GRACE, V. A. C. S. S. HAWKINS,
R. BURNBY, F. CLARK, S. L. DABRY,
A. S. C. M. W. P. S. W. S. F. R. O. W. D.
Mrs. J. ANDREW, Mrs. V. A. C. S. HAWKINS,
Miss M. DICK, Mrs. H. O. W. S. F. R. O. W. D.
TICKETS can be obtained at the Theatre
Royal City Hall, on and after THURSDAY,
the 19th December.
Boxing Office open each day from 10 A.M.
to 4 P.M. Prices \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.
Late Trains 15 minutes after each Performance.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1743]

Parsonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 106.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 16th
instant, at 4.30 for 5 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1741]

ROTHEN, MARK LODGE, No. 264.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th
instant, at 5 for 6.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1895. [1744]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Company's Steamship

"TROCAN" will be despatched as above
on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1895. [1699]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship

"CHANGSHA" will be despatched on
TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1895. [1734]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Steamship

"TSINAN" will be despatched on
FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the
Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire
voyage.
A fully qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1895. [1732]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Company's Steamship

"PECTAN" will be despatched as above
on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [1736]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
THE Company's Steamship

"CLAM" will be despatched as above
on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1895. [1742]

Intimations.

THE KEY-NOTE STRUCK

BY WATKINS

TOP NOTE PRODUCERS.

(VOCAL LOZENGE.)

AND

BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES EXPLOSIFS, 7, RUE DE L'ILEY, PARIS.

DYNAMITE

No. 1 Blasting Gelatine,
No. 1 Dynamite,
Gelatin Dynamite,
Gallipoli,
Detonators,
and all necessary appliances
can be obtained in any quantity, securely packed in cases of 50 lbs. each.

Apply to JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Esq., HONG KONG.
Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES" will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1895. [1755]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" will be despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.
Instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1895. [1723]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship

"KANSU" will be despatched on
MONDAY, the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1895. [1751]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"LENNOX" will be despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th
instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1895. [1735]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.
THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE" will be despatched as
above on or about the 19th instant.
For Freight and/or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1895. [1712]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL
(To follow the Steamers *Strathclyde*,
Glenyle and *Monmouthshire*).
THE Steamship

"BENGLOE" will be despatched for the
above Port on or about MONDAY, the 23rd
December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1895. [1757]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship

"JOHN R. KELLEY" will be despatched for the
above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1895. [1698]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L.L.I. American Ship

"EMILY F. WHITNEY" will be despatched for the
above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1895. [1699]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 A.L.I. British Ship

"BRODICK CASTLE" will be despatched for the
above Port, and will have quick
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1895. [1749]

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID,
SUZ, JEDDAH, SEYDUN, MASSAWAH,
HODEIDA, ADEN, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VINDOBONA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo:-
From Calcutta, 22 S.S. "AGLITA," trans-
shipped at Colombo.
From Trieste, 22 S.S. "IMPERATOR,"
transshipped at Bombay.
From Venice, 22 S.S. "CARLOTTA," trans-
shipped at Trieste.
From Odessa, 22 S.S. "POSEIDON," trans-
shipped at Port Said.

Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent in to the Underwriters before Noon on the
20th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 20th
instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1895. [1703]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARDANDEARG,"
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.
whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th instant, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriters on or before the 17th
instant or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1895. [1740]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"PERU."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [1741]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"STEAMSHIP "BENLEDI,"
FROM ANTWERP AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.
whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo from SINGAPORE to be taken from
alongside by Consignees.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th instant, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriters on or before the 17th
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

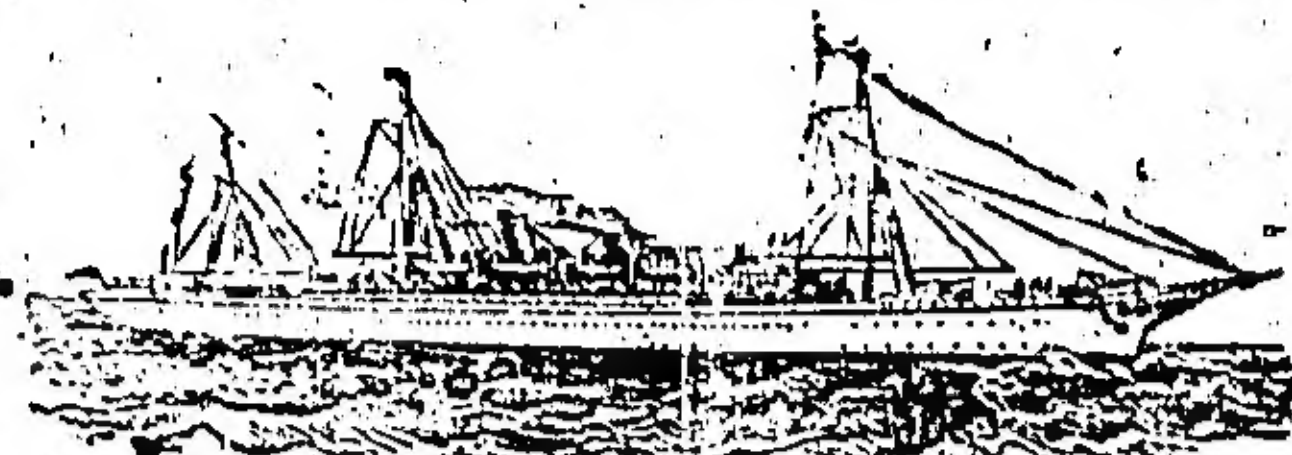
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [1748]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.



1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 25th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, '96.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 19th February, '96.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,
£100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th November, 1895. D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street. [3]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-
TAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Coptic (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama & Hon-
olulu)..... Thursday, 20th Dec.,
at Noon.

Gaule (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea &
Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 14th Jan.,
at Noon, 1896.

Doris (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea &
Yokohama)..... Saturday, 1st Feb.,
at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship
"COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-
HAMA AND HONOLULU, on THURSDAY,
the 20th December, 1895, at Noon. Connection
being made at Yokohama with Steamers from
Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail
Routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO
GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAY on payment of £4 in addition to the
regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1895. [1745]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES
FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1895.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.
THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the Pacific Coast, and to the INTERIOR and
EASTERN Cities of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table.
Doctors and Stewards carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Hankow 3,594 Tuesday ... 1st Dec.
Tacoma 3,549 Tuesday ... 1st Jan. 1896
Victoria 3,167 Tuesday ... 1st Feb. 11.
Hankow 3,594 Tuesday ... 1st Mar. 10.
Tacoma 3,549 Tuesday ... 1st April 7.

THE Steamship
"HANKOW,"
Captain Orr, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY,
the 24th December, will proceed to VICTORIA,
B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI,
INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in duplicate, and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1895. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, JEDDAH,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen Monday ... 16th Jan.
Karlsruhe Monday ... 1st Feb.
Prins Heinrich Tuesday ... 3rd March.
Frankfurt Tuesday ... 1st April.
Sachsen Tuesday ... 1st April.
Karlsruhe Tuesday ... 15th May.
Prins Heinrich Tuesday ... 20th June.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of January,
1896, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain W. Reppert, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES
and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on
SATURDAY, the 4th Jan. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until Noon on MONDAY
the 6th Jan., and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office until Noon on SUNDAY, the
13th Jan. Contents of Packages are regulated
£2.10 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1895. [1713]

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

MR. SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. L. SAKATA),
DENTIST,
No. 55, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1895. [1739]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, PAGULUAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [1738]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly attached to the Government, and formerly
assistant to Dr. ROBINSON).
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895. [1744]

"Printed and Published by CHENNEY
DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Street, in the City
of Victoria, Hongkong."